



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

After all, in such a textbook it is usually the choice of material, rather than comment on the material, that makes the book useful. The choice of plays here is excellent, except for the inclusion of *The Cenci* and *The Blot on the 'Scutcheon*. These betray the fact that the editors are students of English literature and of the drama as poetry. *The Cenci* has little right in such a volume and the inclusion of two "closet dramas" will certainly tend to impress students with an improper notion of the excellence of nineteenth-century drama. It would have been better, considering the history of the drama, to omit these two and to give us a play by Synge and possibly *George Barnwell*. But in general selection of plays, the comments, and (it deserves mention) the typography are so satisfactory that the book will be widely used. It should be of great assistance to persons giving courses on the drama "From the Beginnings to the Present Time"—we believe that is the course label!

GEORGE SHERBURN

UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS

Christianopolis. An Ideal State of the Seventeenth Century. Translated from the Latin of JOHANN VALENTIN ANDREAE with a historical introduction, by FELIX E. HELD. (In "Germanic Literature and Culture, a Series of Monographs," edited by JULIUS GOEBEL.) New York: Oxford University Press, 1916.

Since it is undoubtedly true that Johann Valentine Andreae, the friend of Comenius, "represents a very important step in the development of the principles of education and scientific investigation," Dr. Held's work is most welcome. The introduction of over a hundred pages makes plain the value of the writings of that teacher and reformer, and proves that Christianopolis (*Reipublicae Christianopolitanae Descriptio*, 1619) deserves an important place among the early utopias. It is only possible in a brief notice to call attention to a part of Dr. Held's results. Against von Mohl, Sigwart, and others it is shown that Andreae gave a new conception of an ideal state, not slavishly depending upon More and Campanella, and that in matters of science and education Andreae shows independence and originality. The author brings out, further, valuable material on the connection between Andreae's works and Bacon's *New Atlantis*, and, last but by no means least, shows that Andreae's ideas of educational reform and his idea of a "college" had important influence upon the men who founded the Royal Society of London. Dr. Held's translation of *Christianopolis* is not only accurate, but it reads easily.

C. A. WILLIAMS

UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS